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# **STUDY TO DETERMINE THE EFFECTIVENESS AND COST OF A LASER-PROPELLED "LIGHTCRAFT" VEHICLE SYSTEM - RESULTS TO GUIDE FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS**

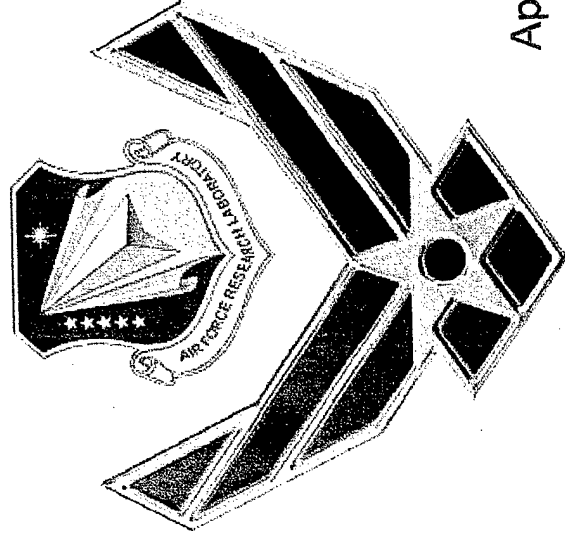
**Second International Symposium**

**on**

**Beamed Energy Propulsion**

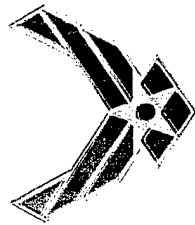
**Sendai, Japan**

**20 - 23 Oct 2003**

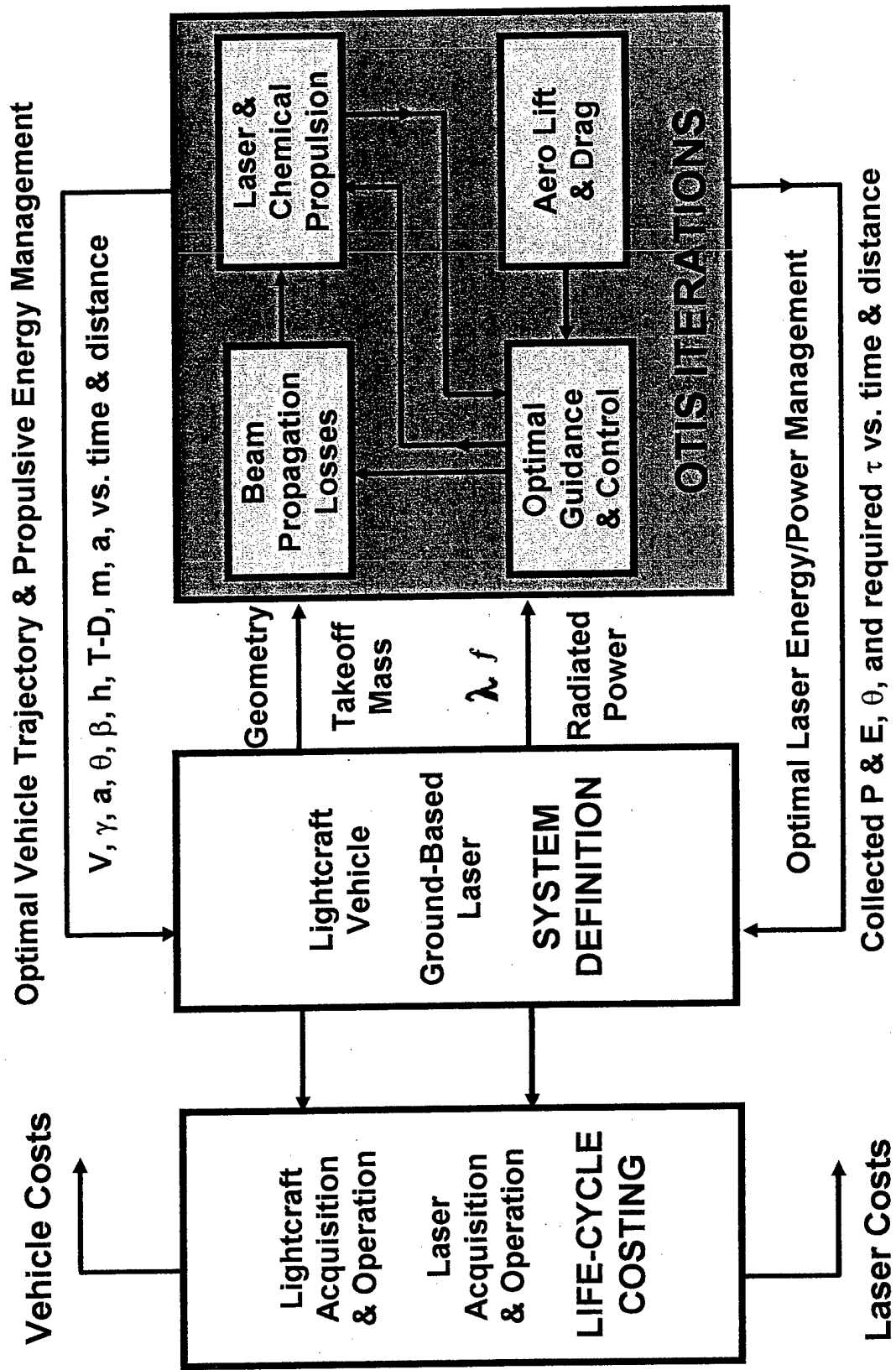


**By Froning, Pike, McKinney, Mead, & Larson  
Work Performed by Flight Unlimited, Flagstaff, AZ  
Under the Direction of the Propulsion Directorate  
Air Force Research Laboratory, Edwards AFB, CA**

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# Flow Diagram of Laser Lightcraft System Study





# Lightcraft Vehicle Concept



Shroud (Cowl):  
within which Laser  
Heating of Airflow  
and Propellant  
Occurs

Laser Airbreathing Flight  
from Zero Velocity to  
Hypersonic Speed

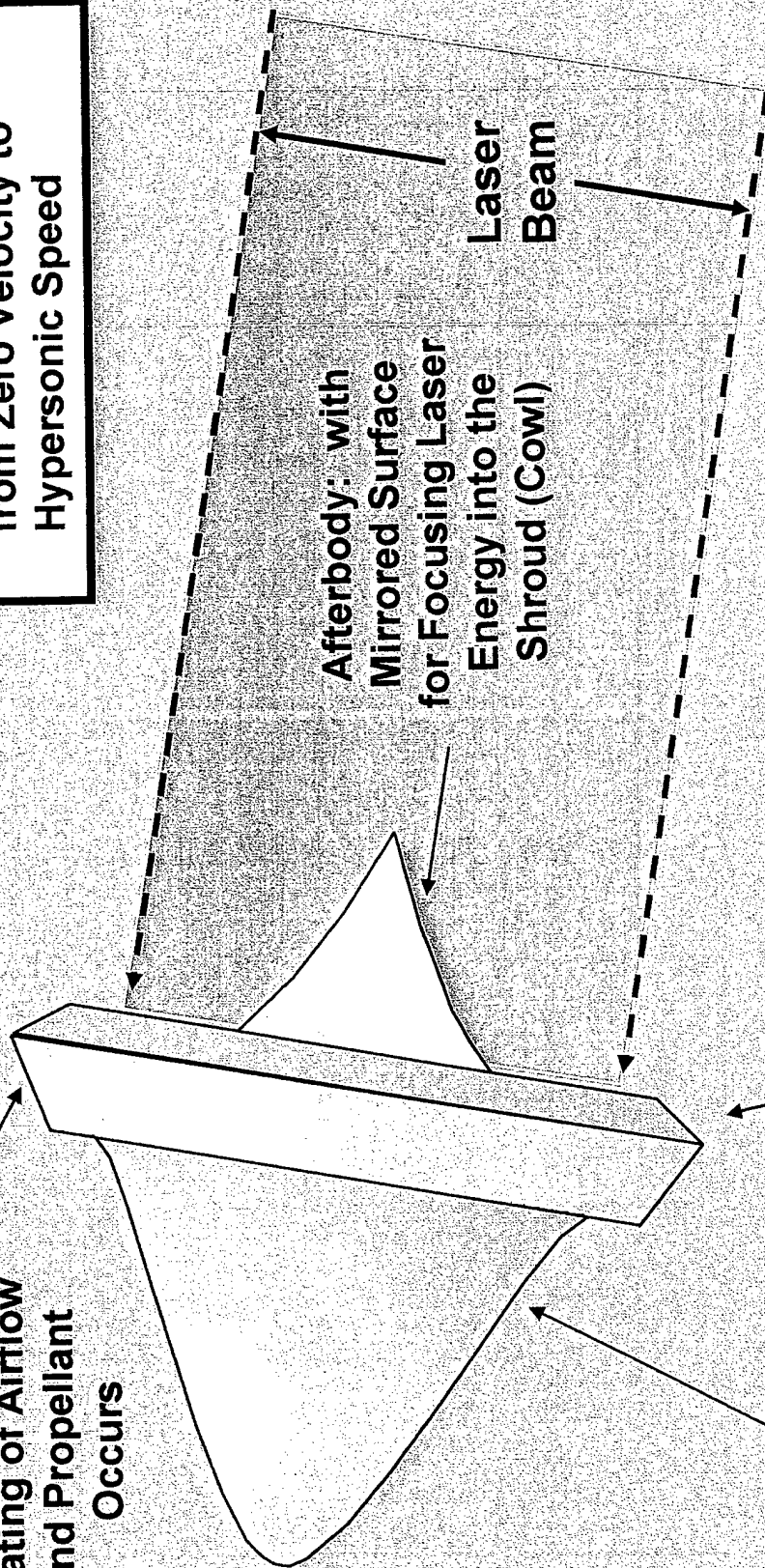
Afterbody: with  
Mirrored Surface  
for Focusing Laser  
Energy into the  
Shroud (Cowl)

Laser  
Beam

Forebody: for Lift  
and Compression  
of Airflow during  
Atmospheric Flight

Laser Rocket Flight from  
Hypersonic to Orbital  
Speed

Axi-Symmetric Body

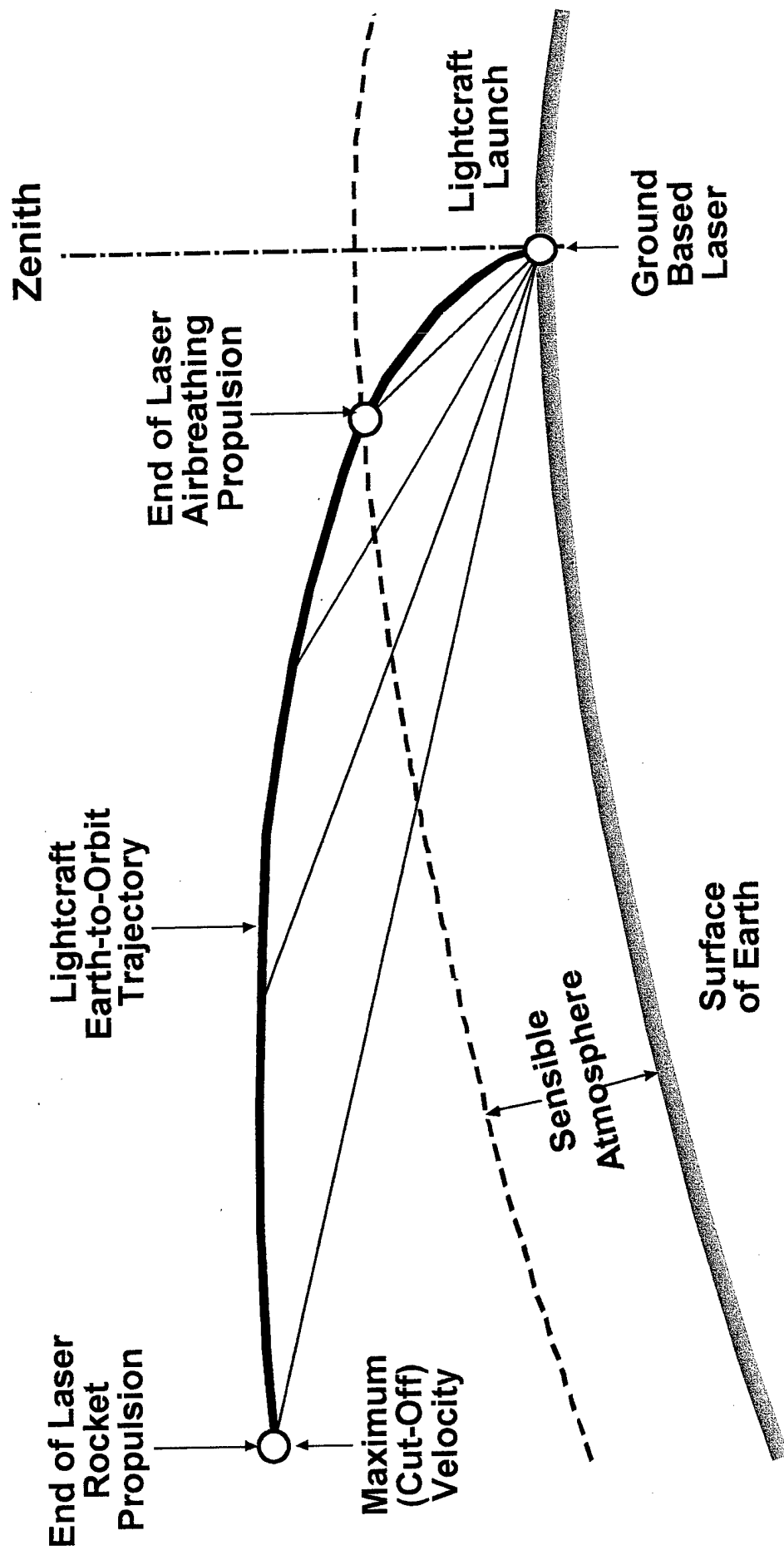




# Lightcraft Earth-to-Orbit Trajectory and Associated Pointing Direction of Laser Beam



(Not to Scale)





# Laser Beam Power Loss Mechanisms



## **Diffraction:**

Reduces Vacuum Propagation Intensity of Power  $P$  and wavelength  $\lambda$ , through an aperture of diameter  $D$  at a range of  $R$  to :  $PD^2/R^2\lambda^2$

## **Thermal Blooming:**

Laser Heating of Air Distorts Far Field Beam:

- Aggravated by low wind, low slew rate, high absorption, high power density

## **Turbulence:**

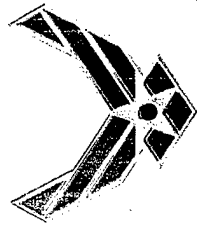
Fluctuates Day-to-Day & Seasonally:

- Aggravated by low altitude targets, short wavelength, large diameter beams

## **Extinction:**

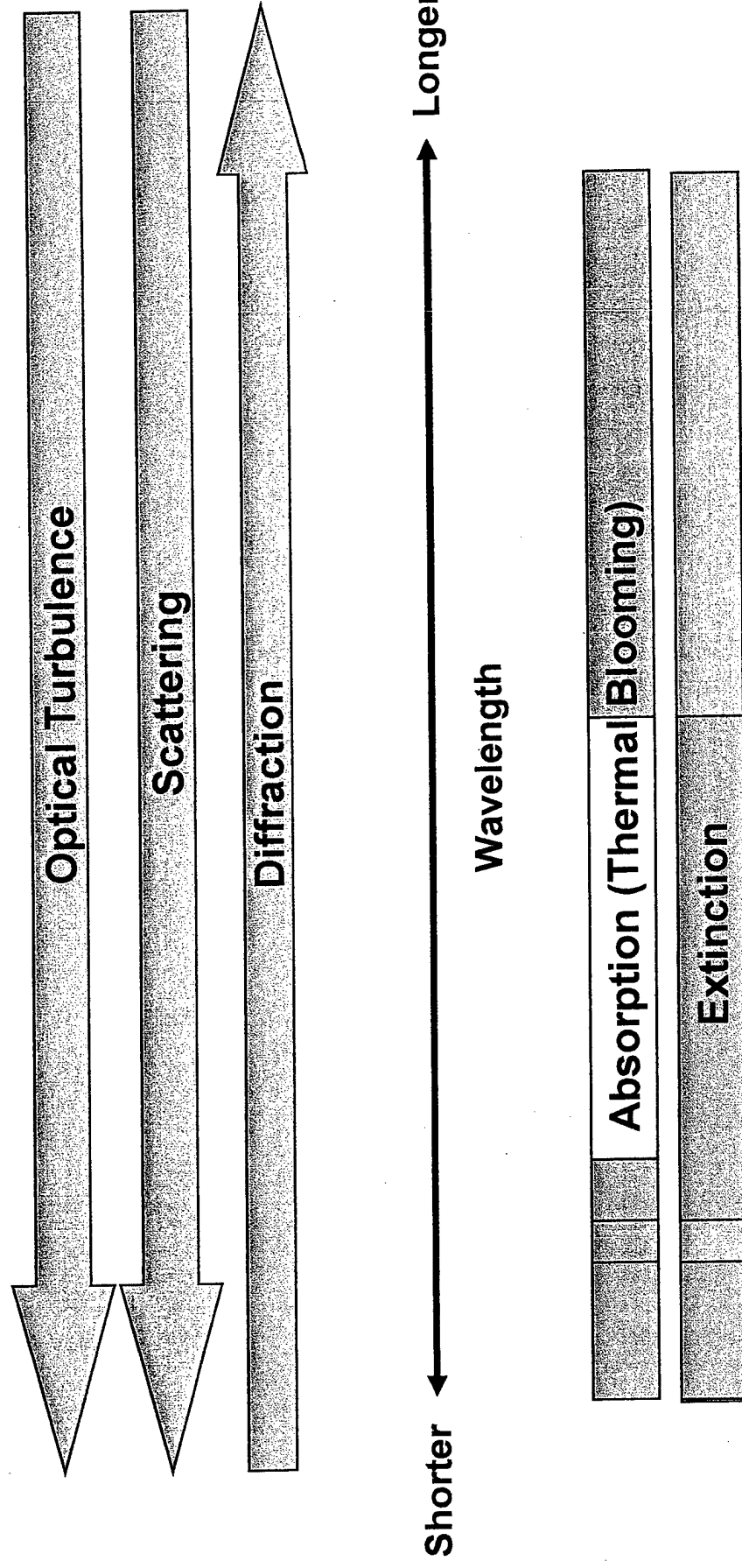
Varies Seasonally, Daily if Fog/Rain, & by Detailed Laser Wavelength(s):

- Aggravated by higher temperature, long ranges, rain
- Devastated by fog, clouds

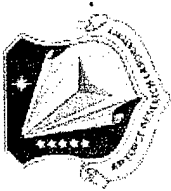
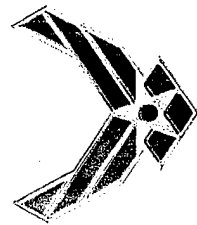


# ***Optimization Considerations***

## ***Balancing Loss Mechanisms***

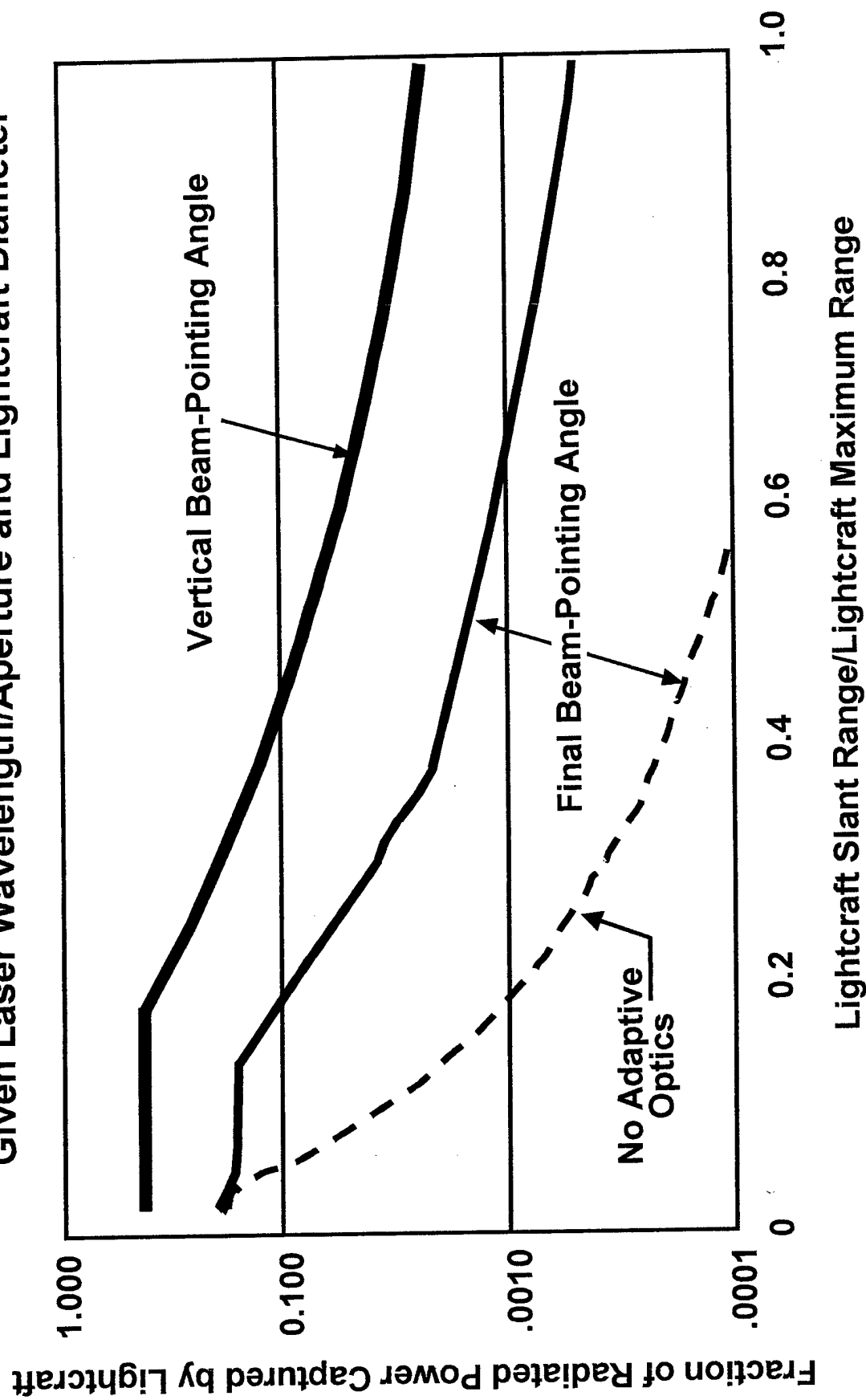


**Selecting the Appropriate wavelength is a Delicate Balancing Act**



# Influence of Lightcraft Range and Laser Pointing Angle on Laser Power Captured by Lightcraft

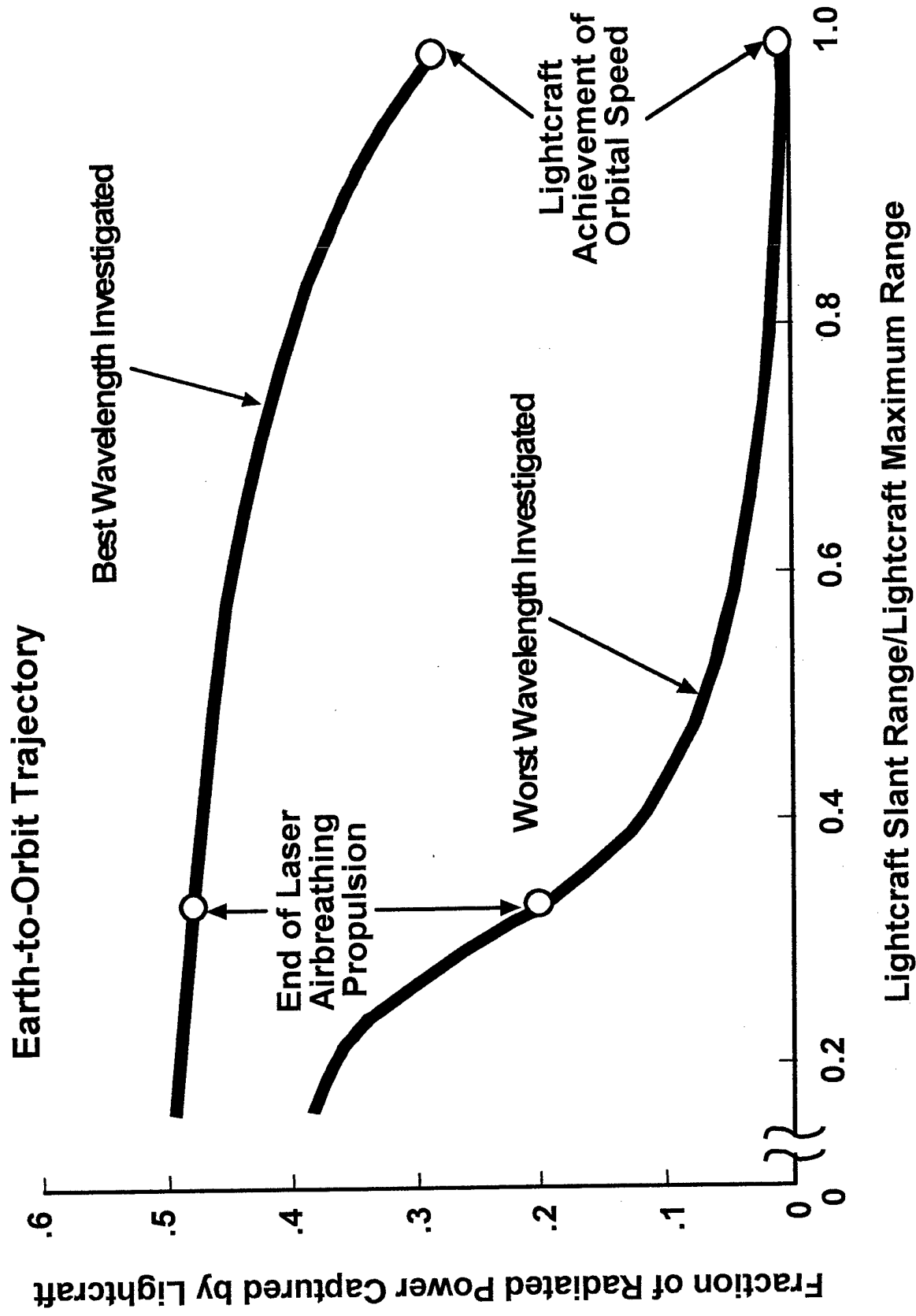
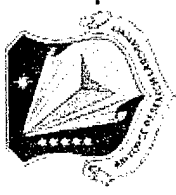
Given Laser Wavelength/Aperture and Lightcraft Diameter





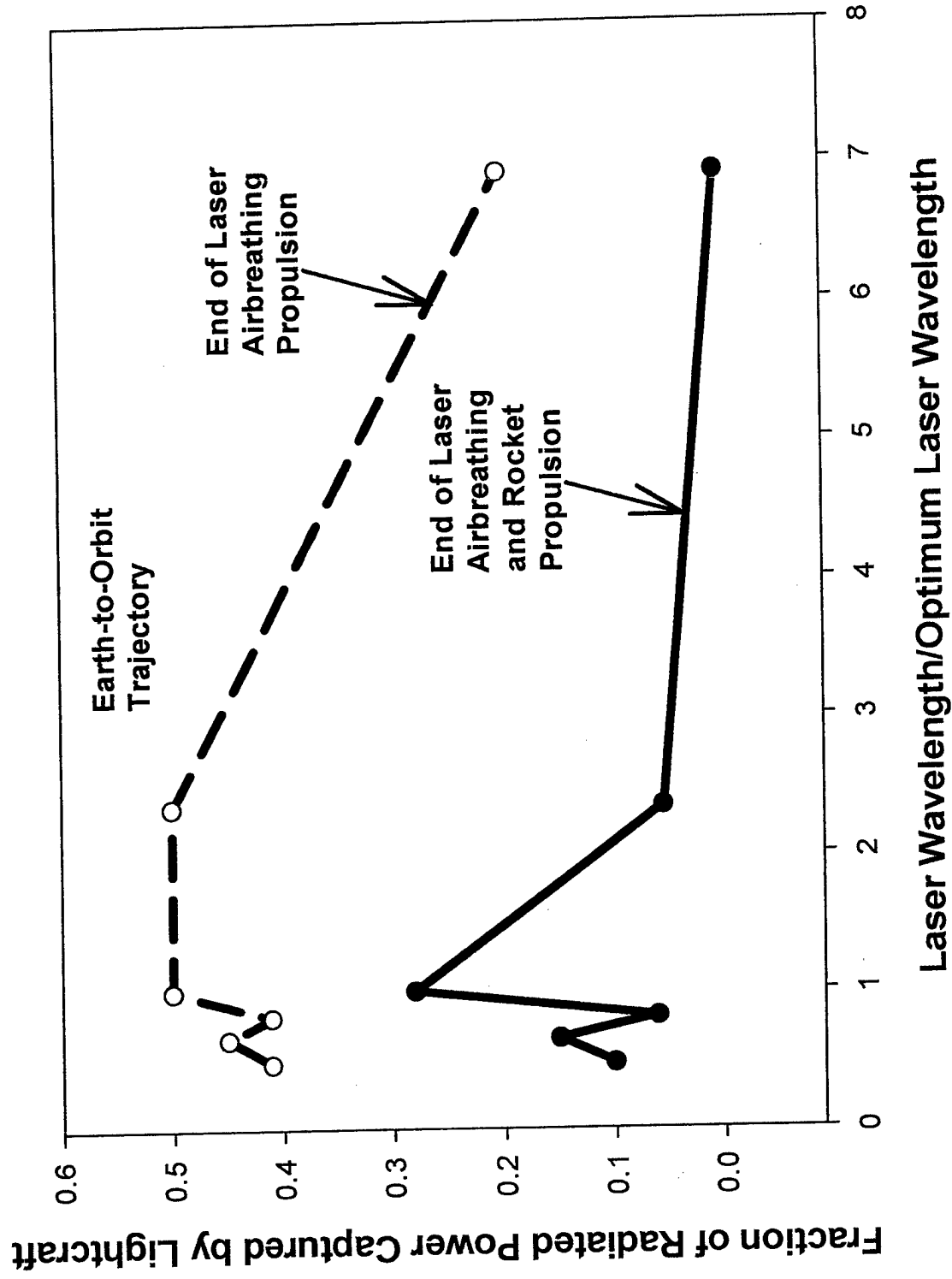


# Influence on Laser Wavelength on Lightcraft Power Capture



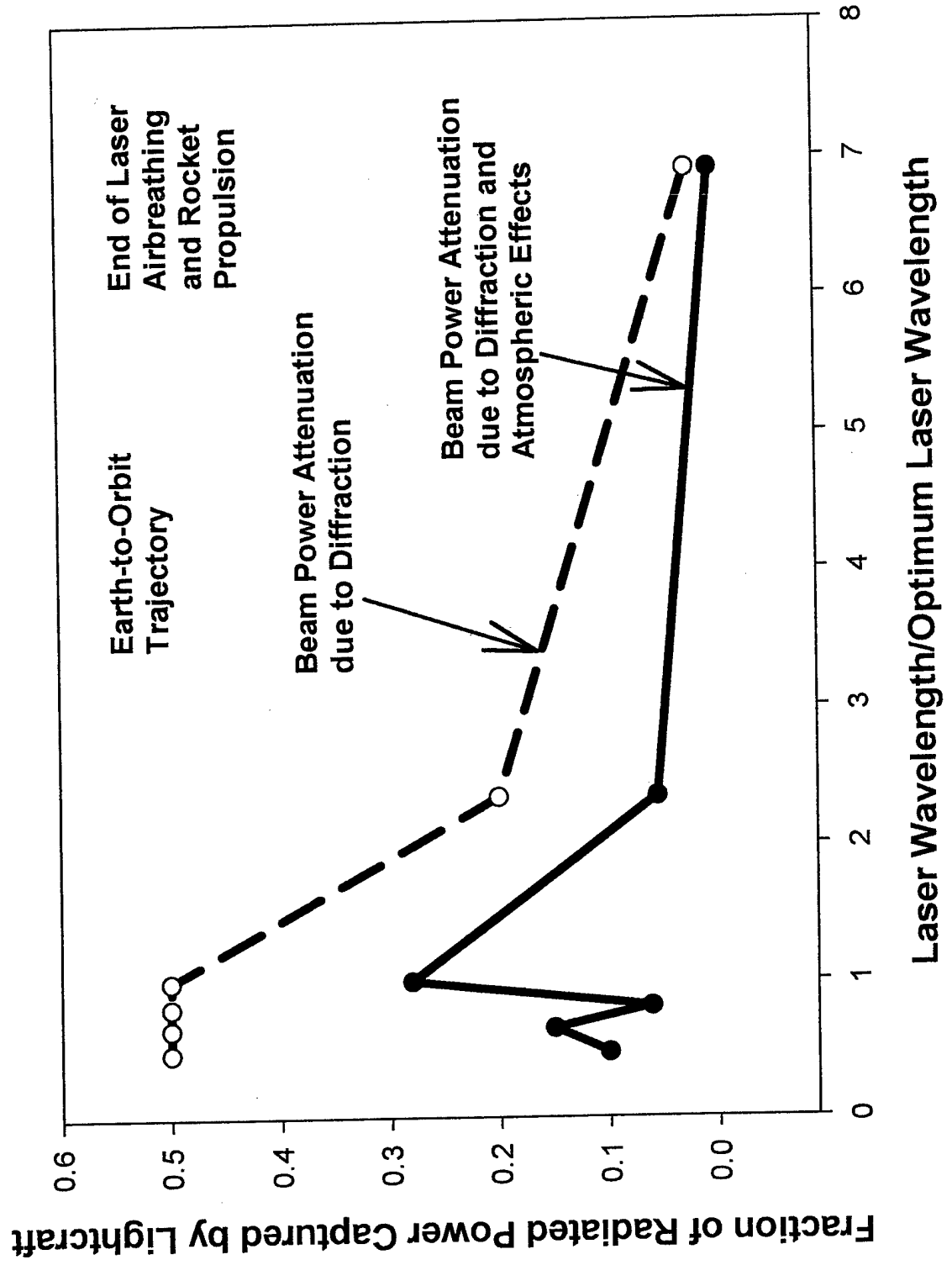


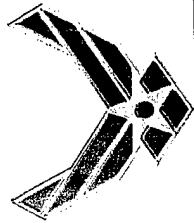
# Influence of Wavelength on Lightcraft Power Captured



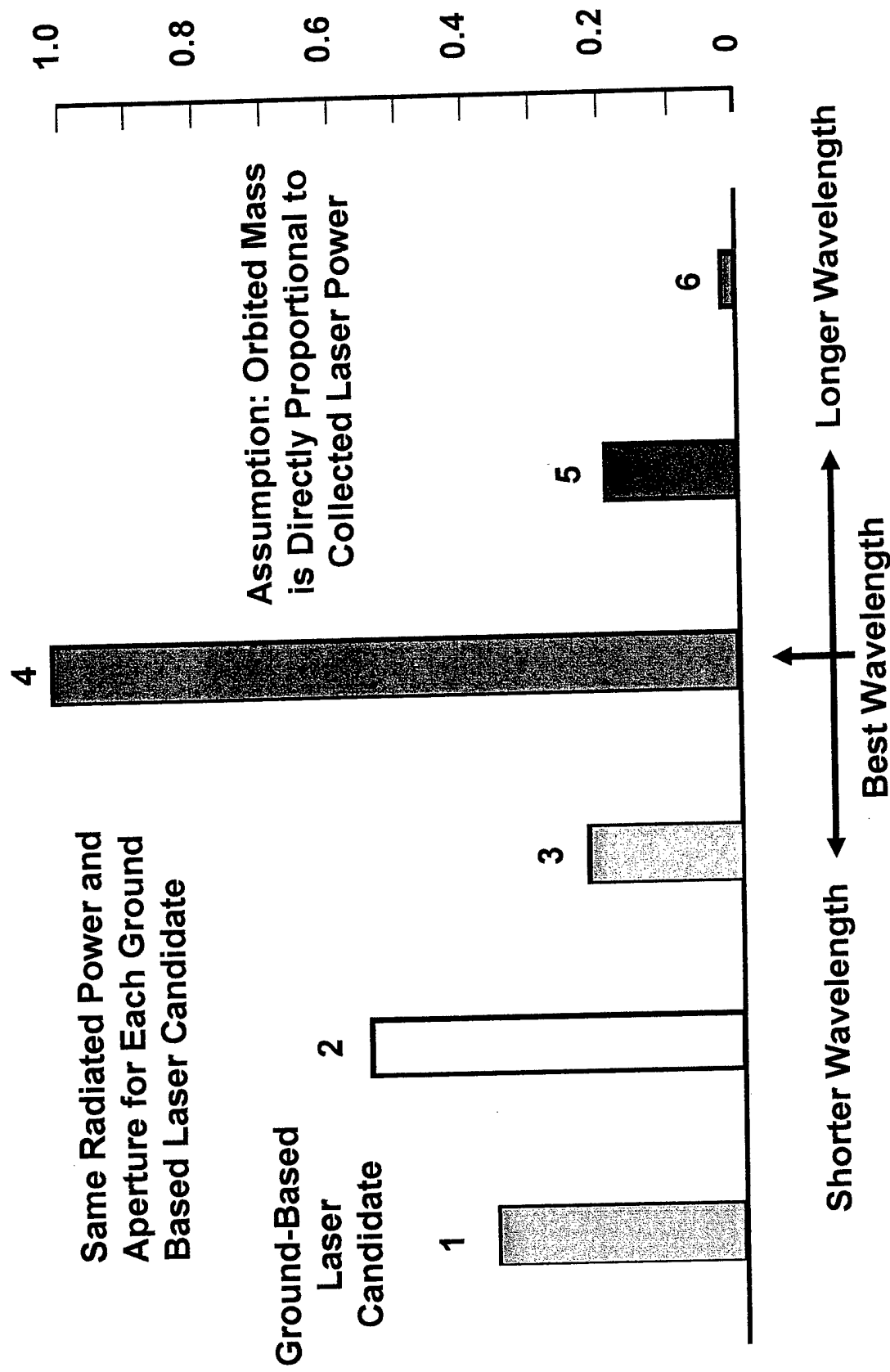


# Influence of Wavelength on Lightcraft Power Captured





# Influence of Wavelength on Orbited Mass





# *Summary and Conclusions*



- Laser-powered lightcraft systems that deliver microsattelites to low-earth-orbit (LEO) have been studied for the Air Force Research Laboratory
- The many iterations needed for design of such an earth-to-orbit (ETO) system requires a multi-disciplinary optimization (MDO) for definition of the ground-based laser and lightcraft vehicle elements
- An example is the influence of laser wavelength on the energy and power lost during laser beam propagation through Earth's atmosphere and space, and the resulting effect on mass delivered by lightcraft to orbit
- Here, energy and power losses in the laser beam are very significant for ETO missions, and losses are highly dependent on laser wavelength
- Thus, wavelength (together with other laser technical, operational, and cost issues) is an important consideration in laser selection for lightcraft